AUTHORIZING THE PRESIDENT TO PROCLAIM A SPECIAL PERIOD FOR INTENSIFIED VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS OF CLOTHING AND KINDRED SUPPLIES IN CONNECTION WITH THE COLLEC-TION EFFORT OF AMERICAN RELIEF FOR KOREA, INC.

July 16, 1951.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed the United States (Iquesquipme day a key sole in the Moration and

Mr. Vorys, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, submitted the following following

REPORT

[To accompany H. J. Res. 281]

The Committee on Foreign Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 281) to authorize the President to proclaim a special period for intensified voluntary contributions of clothing and kindred supplies in connection with the collection effort of American Relief for Korea, Inc., having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the joint resolution do pass.

PURPOSE OF THE RESOLUTION

One of the most tragic consequences of the conflict in Korea is the plight of the civilian population. About 18,000,000 civilians living in an area the size of Indiana have had their livelihood disrupted and

much of their personal property destroyed.

The shifting tide of battle has only aggravated their difficulties.

Over 3,000,000 refugees have already been registered in more than 400 refugee camps. Estimates of unregistered refugees range from two to five millions. There is an imperative need for clothes, blankets,

and other essential household supplies.

Last October the unified command in Korea asked American relief agencies to supply 20,000,000 pounds of these articles. With the cooperation of the Advisory Committee on Voluntary Foreign Aid of the Department of State, 10 agencies experienced in handling foreign aid, undertook to collect these articles. Through May 1951 they collected some 5,000,000 pounds, about 25 percent of the materials needed. In order to make a more effective drive and to spur American contributions, these agencies have incorporated themselves into a

special organization called American Relief for Korea, with head-

quarters in New York City.

This resolution does not seek to raise money. It will not conflict with the drives of worthy organizations in American towns and cities. Such funds as will be necessary to move the supplies from the scattered communities in this country to the seaports for overseas shipment will come either from advances of the national defense fund, a fund developed from community-chest drives, or from incidental cash contributions made by private citizens. The cost of moving the supplies from the seaports to Korea will be borne by the Army.

In Korea, the allocation of supplies for the refugee camps is handled by a Korean Government agency, the Central Relief Committee, in Pusan. That committee receives from the provincial governments an estimate of the supplies needed to maintain the camps in the provinces. The supplies are delivered to, and distributed in, the camps by the civil-assistance command, which is made up principally of American military personnel. Thus, both the South Korean Government and the United States Government play a key role in the allocation and distribution of supplies.

The organizations, responding to the request of the unified command in Korea, are most desirous of supplying the additional 15,000,000 pounds of supplies as soon as possible. These supplies must be processed, packed, shipped, and distributed before winter weather sets in later this year. It is their belief that this joint resolution will give additional encouragement to the American people in supporting

this worthy cause.

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